

spread out into the East Indies and are under Dutch and British overlordship. To the west of the Philippines is China, less, than a couple of days' sailing-distance away, along with British Hongkong, Portuguese Macao, and French Indo-China.

Other considerations force out of the picture all but two geographically near neighbors, China and Japan. The Philippines is within easy reach of these two countries.

The next fact to which I would direct attention is one of population. The fourteen million Filipinos spread out over more than one hundred thousand square miles leave room for millions more of settlers. Japan, on the other hand, has close to one hundred million subjects jammed into an area not much bigger than the Philippines. China, with one-fourth of the world's population within its borders, is even more crowded. These yellow races are breeding five or six times faster than the white race, and faster even than the brown race. The Japanese population, for instance, is increasing at the rate of one million a year. Manchukuo has furnished an outlet for some of China's excess hordes and for Japanese commercial and political expansion. Also, although the Japanese seem reluctant to leave the homeland, colonies of them are found in Brazil and other South American countries. In 1933, I travelled from Hongkong to South America by way of South Africa, and on the boat were over one thousand carefully selected emigrants on their way to the Sao Paulo region in Brazil. But South America affords

slight relief,
although Paraguay, I understand, is willing to
admit thou-
sands of Japanese. The main problem remains
as before. The
pressure of population constitutes perplexing
questions for
China and Japan and becomes more perplexing
each year.

The deduction is inescapable that China and
Japan need
the unutilized lands of the Philippines for the
overflow of
their increasingly large populations.

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attention is one of